THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1775. THE NUMBER 40.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

NORFOLK: Printed by the PROPRIETORS at their Office; where Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully received and duly inſerted. —— Advertiſements of a moderate Length for 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. ——— Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per ANNUM.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLISHERS beg Leave at this Time to apologize for the Alteration in Size, of this Weeks Paper, being a Degree ſmaller than the former Ones; though on Examination, they will find as much Reading in it ſtill, as what many News-Papers printed on a larger Paper contain; the Types being ſmall and cloſely arranged. ——— They hope for the Indulgence of the PUBLIC, 'till they get a Supply of the uſual Sort, which is ſoon expected.

No Pains will be ſpared to give their READERS every poſſible Satisfaction. Eſſays on either Side of the preſent Diſpute between GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES will be attended to, and (if worthy of Notice) will be duly inſerted; as well as any miſcellaneous or fugitive Piece, tending to the entertainment or inſtruction of the Public; being ever ſolicitous to attain the Approbation of their FRIENDS.

The following curious Letter was found among the Papers of Mr. Goldwyer, Surgeon of Saliſbury, who died about a fortnight ago. LONDON Decem. 1775.

To Mr. EDWARD GOLDWYER,

At his Houſe in the Cloſe of Saliſbury.

SIR,

BEING informed that you are the only ſurgeon in this city (or county) that anatomiſe men, and I being under the unhappy circumſtance, and in a very mean condition, would gladly live as long as poſſibly I can, but by all appearance I am to be executed next March, having no friends on earth that will ſpeak a word to ſave my life, nor ſend me a morſel of bread to keep life and ſoul together until that fatal day; ſo if you will vouchſafe to come hither, I will gladly ſell you my body, (being whole and ſound) to be ordered at your diſcretion, knowing that it ſhall riſe again at the General Reſurrection as well from your houſe as from the grave. Your anſwer, Sir, will highly oblige Your moſt humble ſervant

Fiſherton Anger Gaol, JAMES BROOKE.
Oct. 3, 1736.

The PORTRAIT of an IMPOSTOR.

THE extraordinary perſonage, who is the hero of this piece, was born under the protection of a monarch renowned for piety and affection for his ſubjects.—His kingdom is the envy and terror of the world, and there did our Hero receive a moſt liberal education.—A reſtleſs diſpoſition (without one virtuous attachment to his country) pointed out the ſervice, as a field for oppoſition, in every commanding officer he ſaw an uſurper, he knew no enemies but order and obedience — Thus accompliſhed, he embarked in his miſtaken profeſſion; by application to books, he ſtrengthened his youthful acquiſitions, and became poſſeſſed of abilities which might have been as ornamental, as they are now diſgraceful.

However the ſeaſon of war favoured his embarkation, and he arrived at a reſpectable rank. —— Here we ſhall paſs over many unfavorable anecdotes, and proceed to a relation of his conduct, after his judgment had received the advantages of maturity. — Although poſſeſſed of a fortune, infinitely ſuperior to his ideas of living, he left the peaceful plains of his nativity, in purſuit of diſcord, and flew into the arms of contention, without being impelled by want, duty or affection. — Having for ſome time indulged himſelf in the enjoyment of thoſe ſcenes, which are ever attendant on conflicts between unpoliſhed nations, he retired, as it were, ſatiated with the diſtreſſes of others, — but he is poſſeſſed of a mind, which never can afford a calm retreat — it wants the hallowed ſtamp of charity, and is at variance with itſelf. — A knowledge of languages, with matchleſs effrontery, introduced him to the Court of an amiable, but unfortunate Prince.—Whether his new maſter vainly imagined that he might be uſeful as an Interceſſor with a powerful monarch, or was blended by an oſtentatious ſhew of politics, is not for us to determine.

However, certain it is, that he was received into intimacy, and we can only find his retreat in the page of antiquity,—His native country, became once more a diſgraced receptacle—Rank, fortune, and honour preſented themſelves to his ardent mind; favors he deemed acts of juſtice, and becauſe his Sovereign dared to heſitate, he publicly diſſolved his allegiance—At this time a favorable opportunity offered, of diſplaying thoſe talents, which rendered him ſo eminently obnoxious.—The ſons of Albion tranſplanted beyond the Atlantic, became numerous and important. — Cheriſhed like favorite ſhrubs, they ſprouted up almoſt beyond the reach of their gardiner. It was at length found neceſſary to prune them, but their planter perceiving them ſtubborn and inflexible, began to lament his miſtaken indulgence, which now obliged him to lop off many of the limbs in bloſſom; leaſt their luxuriance ſhould ſap the root, and deprive him of ſlips in the enſuing ſeaſon. — Our Hero remarkably vindictive, and ever aſtrange to the ſecret ties of gratitude and love, ſet ſail for the country of thoſe people, who had been already pronounced by the law-givers, in a ſtate of unwarrantable oppoſition. — On his arrival he found every thing to anſwer his moſt ardent wiſhes; reſiſtance to the laws became almoſt general, and a proſpect of rebellion, added vigor to his hopes.—He immediately laid hold of the ſtandard of ſedition, and for Motto proſtituted the word LIBERTY; the deluded colonies drank deep of the poiſon, until he at laſt became ſuſpected.

There were among the chiefs of oppoſition, Adamicius, Cooperenſis, and Handeſetius; the firſt of them beheld our hero as a dangerous rival, and diſcontinued his precipitation, as tending to defeat the grand project for independence; the other two were at the back of Adamicius, one a ſpiritual, the other a pecuniary aſſiſtant; at length, finding his conſequence diminiſhed in the North, our hero retired to the Southward, where we ſhall leave him practiſing on the credulous, every incitement to ruin; happy in any ſacrifice which might diſtract the councils of his ſovereign.

Here, gentle reader, let us take a uſeful leſſon; behold a ſtrong natural underſtanding, highly improved by travels and ſtudies, added to a reſolute happy preſence of mind.

Yet did he deſcend to be a contemptible author of inflammatory falſhoods, many of which are dictated by unbounded avarice, to procure him more frequent acceſs to the well covered tables of certain patriots, on whom Adamicius, and ſome other northern republicans, had played ſucceſsfully the arts of ſedition.

As a companion, our Hero was dangerous; as an officer, tyrannical in command, and ignorant of the diſcipline, which is neceſſary to form an army: — He was proud without politeneſs; a politician, without principle; a ſoldier, without ſubordination; and a man of fortune, without one generous ſentiment.

But it is neceſſary, ſuch characters ſhould exiſt, to convince men of the brighteſt talents and genius, what wretches they might be, were they deſtitute of virtue.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE Speech of His Honour WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid Province, to the General Aſſembly met at Charleſtown, on Tueſday, January 24th, 1775.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I HAVE nothing in command from the King to lay before you, or relative to the late apprehenſions of a war with the Creek Indians, but that they have made ſatisfaction for the outrages committed in Georgia laſt winter; and that peace, trade and confidence are re-eſtabliſhed with them. As this is the uſual ſeaſon of the year for diſpatching the public Buſineſs in General aſſembly, I recommend to you to revive and continue ſuch of our laws as are expired, or near expiring, which has been found neceſſary and beneficial in preſerving the good order and tranquility, and promoting the proſperity of the province. During the courſe of your ſitting, I ſhall not fail to propoſe any matters, as occaſion may require, which appear to me to merit your attention.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The public faith of this province is ſo fundamentally engaged to maintain ſeveral branches of our eſtabliſhments, at preſent ſupported out of the produce of the general duty fund, that I cannot admit of the leaſt doubt with myſelf of your paying the earlieſt and ſtricteſt attention to prevent a riſk of any failure therein. I ſhall order the joint public Treaſurers to lay before you the accounts of the public debts incurred during the laſt year, and deſire you to make effectual Proviſion for the ſame.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the aſſembly.

A WARM ſenſe of my duty to the King, and Zeal for the ſervice of this, his Majeſty's Province, ever guide and animate my actions. Happy ſhall I be, under ſuch auſpicious direction, to concur with you in any meaſure, which, after mature deliberation, ſhall be thought neceſſary to promote the welfare of this country.

WILLIAM BULL.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid province.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Upper HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, beg leave to return thanks to your Honour, for your ſpeech delivered yeſterday to both Houſes of aſſembly.

Fully convinced of what importance it is to this country to maintain a good correſpondence with the neighbouring Indians, we moſt heartily rejoice that the Satisfaction made by the Creek nation, for the outrages by them committed in Georgia, has re-eſtabliſhed Peace, Trade and confidence with that People, and happily put an end to all apprehenſions of a War with them.

The proſperity of the province, and the preſervation of Tranquillity and good order, are objects of the higheſt importance and moſt general concern. Your honour may reſt aſſured, that points, ſo eſſential to the public happineſs, cannot fail to excite all our diligence and zeal; and that nothing ſhall be wanting on our parts, to revive and continue ſuch temporary laws as, from experience, have been found beneficial or neceſſary for the important purpoſes to which they relate.

Satisfied as we are, that from long experience in government, your honour has acquired a thorough knowledge of the true intereſts of this country, we beg leave to aſſure you, that ſuch matters as you think proper, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, to propoſe to us, ſhall be treated with every poſſible mark of attention and reſpect.

Actuated by the ſame principles of loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious ſovereign that animate your honour, and inſpired with the like zeal for the welfare of this his province, we ſhall be ready, upon all occaſions, moſt heartily to concur with you in every meaſure that may tend to the honour of the King, and to advance the intereſt and happineſs of his ſubjects in this province.

By Order of the Houſe,

THOMAS SKOTTOWE.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſemby, the 25th January 1775

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I GIVE you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The readineſs you are pleaſed to expreſs of paying attention to the matters I already have or may hereafter recommend to you, of giving your concurrence to any meaſures that may tend to the honour of the King, and advance the intereſt and Happineſs of this province, becomes loyal ſubjects and good citizens, and is very acceptable to me. WILLIAM BULL.

January 26, 1775.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in chief in and over this his Majeſty's colony of South-Carolina.

The Humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons Houſe of aſſembly, return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech delivered in General Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt.

We are unable to expreſs our ſurpriſe and concern at your Honour's informing us, that you have nothing in command from the King to lay before us, eſpecially as our agent had long ago acquainted our Speaker, that the additional inſtruction which has ſo often been complained of and remonſtrated againſt, had been witheld in the inſtructions made out to the new appointed Governor: This cruel neglect, as well of your Honour, as of this colony, we cannot but conſider as an aggravation of the many oppreſſive acts of the preſent miniſtry; indeed it leaves little room to hope that our deliberations will be of much advantage to the colony, as all the former obſtructions to public Buſineſs ſeem to remain in full force.

We are glad to hear that peace is reſtored between the colony of Georgia and the Creek Indians, and hope that it is eſtabliſhed on ſuch juſt and equitable terms as can alone inſure its continuance.

We aſſure your Honour, that we are met with the moſt ſincere and hearty diſpoſition to promote the public good, that we will take into immediate conſideration what laws ought to be revived and continued, and ſhall always pay due regard to your honour's recommendation.

Your Honour may depend that the Repreſentatives of the people are, as they always have been, diſpoſed to

make the neceſſary proviſion for payment of the debts and ſupport of the public credit, and that they will adopt ſuch meaſures for thoſe good purpoſes, as appear to them moſt effectual and moſt conſiſtent with the intereſt of the colony.

While duty to the King, and zeal for the ſervice of this colony guide and animate your Honour's actions, the utmoſt aſſiſtance and ſupport of the houſe will be due and ſhall never be wanting to your Honour.

By Order of the Houſe,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 26th of January, 1775.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

I RETURN you my Thanks for this Addreſs, which aſſures me that you are come together with ſincere and hearty Diſpoſitions to promote the public Good, which I hope by your prudent Conduct will be happily attained.

It is my duty to conform with punctuality to the King's Inſtructions, and I confide in his Majeſty's Wiſdom, that when he ſhall be pleaſed to have any Variation made in thoſe I which with am at preſent inſtructed his Royal Pleaſure will be tranſmitted to me by his Miniſters in the moſt proper Time and Manner.

SAVANNAH, (in GEORGIA) January 18.

THIS day the General Aſſembly of this province met here, when his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, Baronet, Governour in chief, &c. was pleaſed to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

" Honourable Gentlemen,

" Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

" THIS being the firſt opportunity that has offered in General Aſſembly, I muſt not omit acquainting you, that in conſequence of the petition of both Houſes, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to direct that if this province ſhould be engaged in an actual Indian War, we ſhould have every proper ſuccour and protection; and I was ordered to apply to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America for that purpoſe, who had received directions thereupon.

" The alarming ſituation of American affairs at this juncture, makes it highly neceſſary for me to ſay ſomething to you on the ſubject, and it is with the utmoſt concern that I ſee by every account all the colonies to the Northward of us as far as Nova-Scotia in a general ferment, and ſome of them in ſuch a ſtate as makes me ſhudder when I think of the conſequence which it is moſt probable will ſoon befal them. The unhappy diſputes with the mother country are now become of the moſt ſerious nature, and I am much afraid the very extraordinary and violent meaſures adopted and purſued, will not only prevent a reconciliation, but may involve America in the moſt dreadful calamities.

" Gentlemen, I think myſelf very happy in having it in my power to ſay that this province is hitherto clear, and I much hope by your prudent conduct will remain ſo. Be not led away by the voices and opinions of men of overheated ideas; conſider coolly and ſenſibly of the terrible conſequences which may attend adopting reſolutions and meaſures expreſsly contrary to law and hoſtile to the mother country, eſpecially at ſo late a ſeaſon, when we may almoſt daily expect to hear the determination of Great-Britain on the matters in diſpute, and therefore I conceive can anſwer no purpoſe but that of throwing the province into confuſion, and I tremble at the apprehenſion of what may be the reſolution and declaration of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the people in ſome parts of America.

" You may be advocates for liberty, ſo am I, but in a conſtitutional and legal way; you gentlemen, are legiſlators, and let me intreat you to take care how you give a ſanction to trample upon law and government, and be aſſured it is an indiſputable truth, that where there is no law, there can be no liberty: It is the due courſe of law and ſupport of government which only can inſure to you the enjoyment of your lives, your liberty, and your eſtates, and do not catch at the ſhadow and loſe the ſubſtance; I exhort you not to ſuffer yourſelves to be drawn in to involve this province in the diſtreſſes of thoſe who may have offended; we are in a very different ſituation and on a very different footing from the other colonies; do not conſider me as ſpeaking to you merely as the King's Governour of this province; as ſuch gentlemen, it is certainly my duty to ſupport his Majeſty's juſt right and authority, and to preſerve peace and good order within my government, and to contribute as much as poſſible towards the proſperity and happineſs of the province and people; believe me when I tell you, I am at this time actuated by further motives than ſhow only of diſcharging my duty as the King's Governour; I have lived amongſt and preſided over you upwards of fourteen years, and have other feelings; I have a real and affectionate regard for the people, and it grieves me to think that a province which I have been ſo long in, and which I have ſeen nurtured by the Crown at a vaſt expence to the mother country, and grow up from mere infancy, from next to nothing, to a conſiderable degree of maturity and opulence, ſhould by the imprudence and raſhneſs of ſome inconſiderate people be plunged into a ſtate of diſtreſs and ruin: We have been moſt happy in, I hope, avoiding Scylla, and let me in the ſtrongeſt terms conjure you to ſteer clear of Charybdis.

" It is a moſt melancholy and diſagreeable ſubject, and therefore I ſhall avoid making any obſervations on the reſolutions adopted by the other colonies, but hope that through your prudence and regard for the welfare and happineſs of the province, of yourſelves, and of your poſterity, none will be entered into here; the ſtrongeſt reaſons operate againſt it, and as they muſt occur to every conſiderate perſon, I ſhall not mention any.

" Gentlemen of the Aſſemby,

" The very dangerous and critical ſituation of our affairs with the Creek Indians laſt ſpring, prevented your going on the neceſſary buſineſs of the province at that time; I therefore hope and depend that agreeable to your Addreſs to me of the 12th of March, 1774. you will now take the ſeveral matters formerly recommended to you into conſideration, and proceed thereupon with that ſerious attention they require and to which I ſhall only add, that in order to preſerve and continue to us, peace and quietneſs with the Indians, it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary that a law ſhould be framed to regulate ſome matters relative to the Indian trade and tranſactions in the Indian country, to prevent encroachments and treſpaſſes on the lands and hunting grounds of the Indians and other irregularities and abuſes being committed by hunters and other diſorderly people both within and without the ſettlements; and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend a reviſal of a bill relative to Indian affairs, which was before the Houſe of Aſſembly in the year 1769, in which I am perſuaded you will find ſome clauſes that may be moſt uſeful and ſalutary to the province.

" I have ordered the Treaſurer to lay all the public accounts before you, and will very ſoon find you an eſtimate of the uſual and neceſſary ſupplies ſince the laſt tax.

JAMES WRIGHT."

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Jan. 18, 1775. A MESSAGE to the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

" Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

" THIS Houſe having taken into ſerious conſideration thoſe matters mentioned by his Excellency in his Speech to both Houſes, reſpecting the preſent alarming ſtate of the unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, and conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare and ſafety of both, is therefore deſirous of having a Free Conference with your Houſe thereon, in hopes of being able to fix on ſuch a plan of conduct as may reaſonably be expected will prove conducive to the obtaining the great point which every true friend to America hath or ought to have only in view, to wit, that of ſecuring to its inhabitants, on a clear, ſolid and permanent footing, all the rights and privileges to which as Britiſh ſubjects, they are entitled, on the principles of the conſtitution.

" For, however warmly this Houſe may and doth condemn the violent and ill judged meaſures purſued by ſome of the other provinces, which they conceive have an evident tendency to widen the breach between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and may involve all America in a ſcene of the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery; yet it is the ſincere wiſh of this Houſe as far as in their power, to ſee every obſtacle removed which may interrupt a cordial and laſting union with the mother country, or obſtruct or prevent his Majeſty's American ſubjects from enjoying all the conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, and will therefore cheerfully join in purſuing ſuch meaſures as will at once teſtify loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a firm attachment to the Britiſh conſtitution, and a warm and proper regard to the rights and liberties of America."

The following calculation taken from a liſt of the Poll Tax, for the year 1767, may give the reader an idea of the importance of the Iſland of Jamaica, to the kingdom of Great-Britain.

68,160	Hogſheads	} Sugar.
7,029	Tierces and barrels	
12,149	Puncheons of Rum.	
10,545	Pimento,	} Packages.
1,947	Cotton,	
5,031	Bags and Caſks of Ginger.	
15,328	Planks of Mohogany.	
3,212	Tons of Fuſtic and Logwood.	
190,914	Negroes.	
137,773	Cattle.	
399	Cattle	} Mills.
235	Water	
44	Wind	
647	Sugar Plantations.	

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, Nov. 18. The places menaced by the Emperor of Morocco on the coaſt of Africa, are ſufficiently provided with artillery, and warlike ſtores for a vigorous defence; beſides which, orders have been diſpatched to Cadiz. and Alicant, and ſeveral others of our ſea ports to ſend ſuccours to Oran, Ceuta, and Melille.

HAGUE, Nov. 25. Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Deputies from the Council from the Swiſs cantons and from Geneva, after having ſeveral conferences with Count Colerado, were preſented to their Imperial Majeſties, who gave them a moſt gracious reception, It is ſaid that their commiſſion was to deſire his Imperial Majeſty's protection againſt the plan that is formed for diſturbing their tranquillity, by invading their dominions; and to make him an offer of 20,000 men to be employed wherever he ſhall be pleaſed to direct. This offer it is ſaid will keep his Imperial Majeſty from entering too haſtily into the ſchemes of the Bourbons and with the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, will be ſufficient to fruſtrate ſome deſtructive projects, and by that means preſerve the balance of power in Europe and the peace in the North.

Cadiz, Novem. 26. In conſeqence of orders received yeſterday from court, the St Januarius, of 70 guns, and two frigates of 36 guns each, which lay in our road, and were going to Ferrol, are ordered to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for Ceuta, with troops and military ſtores.

We have received certain advice that the Moors had laid ſiege to the town of Ceuta.

CADIZ, Oct, 26. Some Algerine Zebecks took three of our ſhips the 11th inſtant, bound for Barcelona, one of which came from the Havannah richly laden.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16,

A letter from Mahon gives an account that there had been a ſmart engagement between a ſmall Spaniſh ſhip and two Barbary Corſairs, within ſight of the garriſon and that the latter obliged the Spaniſh ſhip to take ſhelter under the guns of Fort St. Philip; the Spaniſh captain was wounded, and loſt ſeveral of his men.

The ſtocks have been riſing ſome days paſt, ſaid to be owing to a report, that it is in contemplation to lower the intereſt from five to four per cent. If this ſhould be the caſe it is ſuppoſed to be preparatory to the lowering the rate of intereſt in the funds.

It is computed that no more than forty-four Cardinals will aſſemble in the conclave at Rome; and that when theſe are arrived, they will forthwith proceed to the election of a Pope.

Decem. 20, 1774. It is affirmed for certain, that before the end of the ſeſſion the motion againſt Eaſt India delinquents will be renewed, and perhaps with more ſucceſs than formerly, on account of the demiſe of a noble Nabob. A public ſpirited general officer (General Burgoyne) has not forgot the reports of the late committees of Enquiry, ſome ſacrifices muſt be made to the diſſappointed and conſequently offended juſtice of the nation.

It is ſaid that the South Sea Company intend to make application the enſuing Seſſion, for ſome excluſive priviledges to be annexed to their Charter, towards carrying ſome beneficial ſchemes into execution.

Extract of a Letter from Harwick, Nov. 28. to Anthony Todd, Eſq; Secretary of the General Poſt-Office.

" We have had extreme bad weather for ten days paſt, hard gales from the N. to E. with much ſnow, and heavy ſqualls of wind at intervals. Our harbour is like a foreſt; near 340 ſail of light Colliers, and others put in here, near fifty of them without anchors and cables; and many others have been obliged to run aſhore for ſafety. There are about thirteen or fourteen ſail on ſhore between Loweſtoffe and Orfordneſs, and many have foundered in the Offing. In a few days I apprehend all the News-Papers will be full of theſe diſaſters; all our Packets are on this ſide, but as the wind is come about to the S. W. with a ſhower, I believe the Dolphin, and Prince of Wales will ſail to-morrow morning with three mails, ſo that I make no doubt they will prevent a Dutch boat coming away with two mails next Wedneſday. I am Sir,

Your faithful and moſt obliged ſervant,

W. STOREY.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Lively frigate of war is lately ſtationed at Marblehead, in order to harraſs and impreſs the ſeafaring inhabitants of that town. It is ſaid to be by order of Admiral Greaves, in conſequence of the miſconduct of his purſer, John Williams, who had two boxes conſigned him in the Ship Champion, Captain Fellows, which arrived there from Great Britain between the firſt of December laſt, and February inſtant. Theſe packages, agreeable to the Continental aſſociation, ought to have been re-ſhipped, or delivered to the committee of inſpection for ſale, but inſtead hereof Williams utterly refuſed to comply with the aſſociation, and with ſome other inferior officers of the navy demanded the Boxes, alledging that they contained candles for Admiral Greaves. The committee, as well as the Town, thought the doings on the Continent too important to be thus treated by a common purſer, and the matter was ſo regulated that the candles were detained, until application was made to the committee in the name of the purſer, for ſelling the ſame, and the aſſociation was fully complied with. For this inſtance of fidelity in the committee and town, is that community, conſiſting of above ſeven thouſand inhabitants moſtly dependent on trade and navigation, thus arbitrarily treated; which muſt convince the American colonies, that had they not nobly reſolved to maintain and defend their rights and liberties, the moſt inſignificant officers of the crown would have been authoriſed and encouraged to inſult them. The crew of the Lively are not ſuffered to land by the inhabitants of Marblehead, who ſeem determined to defend themſelves againſt theſe unjuſtifiable proceedings.

We learn from Barnſtable, that on the 24th day of January, ult. they had a Town meeting, to reconſider a vote at a former meeting, not to ſend a Delegate to the Provincial Congreſs, (at the requeſt of a large and reſpectable Number of Freeholders) after chooſing the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; Moderator, voted, to ſend a Delegate to ſaid Congreſs, and accordingly made choice of Daniel Davies, Eſq; by 153 Votes, and only nine againſt him.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 9.

One day laſt week ſeven half-barrels of gun powder were ſeized by William Hubbard, Eſq; at Stamford, in Connecticut, on its way from New-York to New-Haven, over land.

We have juſt received advice, that the houſe of the Collector of Stamford was, the day after the ſeizure of the gun powder, attacked by a number of liberty lads, who took poſſeſſion of the powder, and carried it off on horſes to Fairfield. They were headed by one Bartram, a quondam Serjeant in the provincial ſervice. A party from Hartford, with Col. Willys, Capt. Alcott, two of the Meſſir's Bull, thirty of them in all, marched to Fairfield, theſe took poſſeſſion of the powder, and lodged it in the loyal town of Hartford.

We hear from Stamford, that an anti-congreſſional ſubſcription is opened there, and that it fills very faſt.

We are informed from Jamaica, on Long-Iſland, that a few ſeditious people there, enemies to the peace and happineſs of the province, have taken their late diſappointment ſo much to heart, that they are uſing their utmoſt endeavours to perſuade the people to recant from their late aſſociation; and for that purpoſe made no ſcruple of ſaying any thing to poiſon the minds of the ſigners.————Among other ſtories they tell me, the paper which was publiſhed, was not the ſame they ſigned: That they have been inliſted for ſoldiers by an officer in diſguiſe: That they have obliged themſelves to fight againſt the King: That they will be turned out of the markets, and many other ridiculous fallacies; the mere fumes of a ſinking republican faction.

By the laſt accounts from England, via Boſton, we are informed, that the Light Infantry of the whole army, on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, are to be embarked for North America in the ſpring.

Feb. 23. This day about eleven o'clock, a motion is to be made in the General aſſembly for the appointment of Delegates to the General Congreſs, at Philadelphia, in May next.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 27.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Jan. 18.

" The French tranſlation of the addreſs to the inhabitants of this country, which were ordered by the congreſs to be ſent here, are not yet come to hand; but there has been a tranſlation made at Quebec, and manuſcript copies of it handed about among the French Bourgeois (our Printer dare not publiſh any thing of that nature) but they have been ſo little accuſtomed to ſpeak or think on ſubjects of that kind, and are ſo much afraid of giving the ſmalleſt offence to government, that they will avoid taking any part in the matter.——The Nobleſſe

gaged very ſanguinely into the ſcheme of raiſing troops, but the Prieſts, we are well aſſured, diſapprove of it. The greater part of the Nobleſſe reſide in this diſtrict, and upwards of 50 of them are gone to Quebec, to pay their reſpects to the Governor. and attend a ball uſually given by Government on the Queen,s birth-night. They expect to come back with commiſſions in their pockets, but our Governor has not yet received his inſtructions. wheat owing to the great orders laſt year, is extravagant high, nothing leſs than 3s, 9d. (equal to 5s. 3d. Pennſylvania currency for our buſhel.) We would be glad to know whether the reſolves of the congreſs will be adhered to, in dropping connection with us unleſs we come into their meaſures. In this caſe, we muſt order ſhipping from England. We have never exported more than 10,000 buſhels of flax-ſeed in a year; the ſmall quantity exported is owing to the low price, being often at 2s. and 2s. 6d. This year it has been as high as 5s. 6d. and if before ſpring the people are aſſured of a good price, there will be 100,000 buſhels raiſed in the province, or even more.

The ſhip Beulah, Capt. M'Buſſell, arrived at the Watering Place, at New-York, laſt thurſday ſe'nnight, in 9 weeks from London, but has brought no late news. Capt M'Buſſell ſpoke the following veſſels on his paſſage, viz. the 17th of Jan. in lat. 27 : 27. long. 52. The ſloop John and Mary, Capt. Hughes, from Briſtol for Caſco-Bay, thirty days out; 28th, in lat. 28 : 35, long. 64 : 40, the ſhip Happy Jennet, Capt. Pettigrew, from Scotland for South-Carolina, out 33 days; Feb. 4, in lat. 28 : 18, long. 71 : 30, the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Hunt, from this port for Jamaica, out five days; 5th, in lat. 29, long. 61, the Schooner Bird, from Virginia for Jamaica, who the day before loſt every thing off her decks in a gale of wind; and on the 7th, in lat. 30 : 30, long. 72 : 30, he ſpoke the brig Kitty, Capt. Robinſon, from this place for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 23.

"Since my laſt the ſhip Beulah, Capt. M'Buſſell, has arrived from London full of Goods, the people here are determined the aſſociation ſhall not be violated, the owners and ſhippers think of ſending her to Halifax; ſhe will ſail in a few days."

NORFOLK, March 8. 1775.

A Young LADY's Soliloquy, debating with herſelf which of her Lovers, (whoſe Names were, GOOD and RIGHT) She ought to favour.

A bleſt Dilemm' awaits my Virgin choice,
Since bad nor wrong, can't hurt my nuptial joys,
Sure, RIGHT's a thing, wiſe Folks will alway's chooſe.
And GOOD when offered, none but fools refuſe.
RIGHT, is full fit, but GOOD is ſurely better,
If RIGHT, takes place, then good will end the matter.
Be't GOOD or RIGHT, ye Gods, come grant me either,
LOVE, leads the Way, and I muſt fall his Martyr,
Haſte, then dear Youths, each can clear this Suſpence.
If GOOD 'tis RIGHT, If right, then GOOD's my chance.

A Letter from the COMMITTEE of Donations of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, to the COMMITTEE in BOSTON.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk, December 6, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

WE the Committee appointed by the Inhabitants of the County and Borough of NORFOLK, and Town of PORTSMOUTH, for tranſmitting their Donations for the Relief of the indigent Poor in your Town, incloſe you the Bill of Loading accordingly, the Freight being paid here. It is with Pleaſure we can inform you of the chearful Acceſſion of all the trading Intereſt of this Colony, to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and they have all ſubſcribed it as a Proof of their Approbation. ——— We wiſh you Perſeverance, Moderation, Firmneſs and Succeſs in this Grand Conteſt, which we view as our Own, in every Reſpect. — Contributions for your Relief are raiſing throughout this Dominion, and will, we hope, be looked upon as a ſmall Proof how much the good People of this Colony are Attached to the Cauſe of BOSTON and AMERICAN LIBERTY.

WE are with the greateſt Reſpect,
Gentlemen, Your affectionate Brethren
EDWARD ARCHER,

JOHN BOUSH, THOMAS MATTHEWS,
JOHN GOODRICH, Junior. ALEX. MOSELY,

A Letter from the COMMITTEE of Donations in BOSTON, to the COMMITTEE for the County and Borough of NORFOLK and Town of PORTSMOUTH.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Committee appointed to receive and diſtribute the Donations made for the Relief and Employment of the Sufferers by the Port Bill, have received your Letter of the 6th December laſt, incloſing a Bill of Lading for ſeven Hundred and fifteen Buſhels Corn, thirty three Barrels Pork, fifty eight Barrels Bread, and ten Barrels Flour. We are ſorry to inform you that the Veſſel was caſt away; but being timely adviſed of the Diſaſter, by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON RYSAM, we have, though not without conſiderable Expences, the good Fortune of ſaving the moſt Part of the Cargo! — The County and Borough of NORFOLK and Town of PORTSMOUTH, who made this charitable Donation for the Sufferers abovementioned, have the due Acknowledgments of this Committee and their hearty Thanks with Aſſurance, that it ſhall be applied agreeable to the benevolent Deſign. — The chearful Acceſſion of the Gentlemen of VIRGINIA, to the Meaſures propoſed by the late Continental Congreſs, is an Inſtance of that Zeal for and Attachment to the Cauſe of AMERICAN Liberty, in which that Colony has ever diſtinguiſhed herſelf.

This Town is ſuffering the ſevereſt Strokes of Miniſterial Vengeance for their Adherence to the ſame virtuous Cauſe, and while the Siſter-Colonies are teſtifying their Approbation of its Conduct, and ſo liberally Contributing for its Support. We truſt the Inhabitants will Continue, to bear their Sufferings with a manly Fortitude; and preſerve a Superiority over their inſulting Enemies! I am in the Name of the Committee,

GENTLEMEN,
Your affectionate Friend,
and Humble Servant,
SAM. ADAMS, Chairman.

To the FREEMEN of VIRGINIA.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, March 6th, 1775.

TRUSTING in your ſure reſentment againſt the enemies of your country, we the COMMITTEE elected by ballot for the BOROUGH of NORFOLK, hold up for your juſt indignation, Mr. JOHN BROWN merchant of this place.—We are fully ſenſible of the great caution with which public cenſure ſhould be inflicted, and at all times are heartily diſpoſed to accompliſh the great deſign of the ASSOCIATION by the gentle methods of reaſon and perſuaſion. But an unhappy proneneſs to equivocation, which has ſo much diſtinguiſhed Mr. BROWN, and for which he has in more than one inſtance been cenſured by by the voice of the people, added to the preſent manifeſt diſcovery of his ſecret and direct attempts to defeat the meaſures of the CONGRESS in the caſe now before us, and ſome very unjuſtifiable ſteps taken to conceal his diſingenuous conduct, have precluded us from the milder methods we would wiſh to adopt, and compelled us to give the public the following relation.

On Thurſday the 2d of March, this Committee were informed of the arrival of the Brig FANNY, CAPTAIN WATSON, with a number of Slaves for Mr. BROWN and upon enquiry it appeared they were ſhipped from Jamaica as his property and on his account, that he had taken great pains to conceal their arrival from the knowledge of the Committee,—and that the ſhipper of the ſlaves Mr BROWN's Correſpondent., and the Captain of the Veſſel were fully appriſed of the CONTINENTAL PROHIBITION againſt that article. Theſe circumſtances induced a ſuſpicion that Mr. BROWN had given orders for the ſlaves himſelf, which he poſitively denied, aſſerting that he had expreſly forbidden his correſpondents to ſend any, as being contrary to the ASSOCIATION; for the truth of which he appealed to his own letter-Book, the Secretary being deſired at the requeſt of Mr. BROWN to attend him to inſpect the orders ſaid to have been given, reported that he had ſome ſlight and haſty glances at letters written between the middle of December, and beginning of January, and was ſorry to ſay he had ſeen one directed to Mr. Henderſon, another to Mr. Livingſton, both of the date of December, and a third to Meſſrs. Campbell's of the firſt of January, all containing poſitive and particular orders for remittances to be made him in ſlaves, at the ſame time hinting the neceſſity of SECRECY, as it is an article, (he writes,) he could not AVOWEDLY deal in. The Secretary alſo reported that he had ſeen a poſtſcript, written a few days after the determination of this Committee directing the return of a Slave imported from Antigua, in which poſtſcript, Mr. BROWN writes his correſpondent to ſend him in no more than Two negro lads, as it would be DANGEROUS to ſell them here. But his orders to his other correſpondents appear to have been ſo poſitive, that they were complied with notwithſtand his friend writes him that good ſlaves would ſell to more advantage in Jamaica than in Virginia.—From the whole of this tranſaction, therefore, we the COMMITTEE for NORFOLK BOROUGH, do give it as our UNANIMOUS opinion that the ſaid JOHN BROWN has WILFULLY and PERVERSELY VIOLATED THE CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION, to which he had with his own hand ſubſcribed obedience, and that agreable to the eleventh article we are bound "forthwith "to publiſh the truth of the caſe, to the end that all foes "to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, "and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American "liberty; and that every perſon may henceforth break off "all dealings with him."

(Signed) MATTHEW PHRIPP, Chairman.

JAMES TAYLOR	JOHN BOUSH
JOHN HUTCHINGS	JAMES HOLT
JOHN LAWRENCE	NEIL JAMIESON
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS	ROBERT TAYLOR
THO'S NEWTON Jun.	THOMAS CLAIBORNE
THOMAS RITSON	SAMUEL INGLIS

Extract from the minutes WILLIAM DAVIES Sec.

Feb. 7, 1775. Capt. Elliot ſpoke the Ship Pryan from Virgina bound to Jamaica, being out ten Days, in the Long. 69 W. and Lat. 26 30 N. being all well on board.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND for the WEST-INDIES, ſoon THOMAS WISHART.
Princeſs-Anne. Feb. 17, 1775.

RUN AWAY,

FROM the Subcriber, on Wedneſday the 15th Inſt. a Negro Fellow named Cæſar; about Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high; had on when he went away a Virginia Kerſey Jacket and Breetches, ſtript with Yellow, and a Virginia Tow Shirt.——It is imagined he is lurking about Norfolk, as he was ſeen there the Evening he went away.——I forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid Negro, and I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS to any Perſon that will bring him to me.

JOHN HANCOCK.
Princeſs-Anne, Feb. 21, 1775. (3) 38

AS I have the misfortune of being lame, I am thereby prevented going from home, upon my uſual buſineſs in ſuch a manner as I could wiſh. I therefore take this method to inform the Public, that if any Perſon or Perſons will furniſh me with a quantity of Wheat, in the courſe of one Year, and will take Bread and Flour, as it is manufactur'd, I will engage that it ſhall be good, and will ſupply them with it upon very eaſy Terms, in Proportion to the Price of the Wheat, I alſo will take in baking; for terms apply to

GOODRICH BOUSH.
Norfolk, Feb. 22, 1775. (3) 38

RUN AWAY

FROM the Subſcriber, the 11th of laſt month, a Negro fellow named DANIEL; he is thick and well ſet, about five feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a ſcar under one of his eyes; a gloomy countenance and ſeldom looks one in the face: He is uſed to the Bay trade, is much addicted to gaming; It is ſuſpected he will endeavour to paſs for a free man.———Had on when he went off, a Fearnought Jacket, a pair of old blue cloth Breetches and an oznabrig ſhirt: But as he is an old offender, it is probable he will change his Clothes,

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, if within the Colony, ſhall receive a Reward of Three POUND, & if taken out of it Five POUND from

JOHN HAYNIE.
NORTHUMBERLAND County March 4th, 1775.

N. B. All Maſters of ſheſſels and Others, are forbid employing, harbouring, or carrying of ſaid Negro at their Peril. (3) 40

The Imported HORSE, Young CARVER,

FOUR years Old this Summer, ſtands at the Subſcribers at the Great-Bridge; Covers Mares, at 30 Shillings the Leap, or three Pounds the Seaſon.——Good Paſturage, (but none warranted to return if Stolen Sraed.)

CARVER, was got by old CARAER, a Horſe the property of his Majeſty, by the famous York-Shire Lake Mare, Lady-Legs. For further Particulars,—See the Horſe. CHARLES MAYLE.

March 8th, 1775. (tf) 40

FOR SALE,

A Tract of well timbered Land, containing about four Hundred and fifty Acres, in the County of Currituck, North-Carolina; Diſtant twenty four Miles from Norfolk, adjoining to the Lands of Meſſrs. Francis Williamſon, and Tatem Wilſon. —— Credit will be given, and the Times of Payment made eaſy. —— For further Particulars, apply at Belville, to Thomas Macknight, Eſq; or at Norfolk, to JAMES PARKER.

N. B. The Subſcriber wants a NEGRO or Mulatto Boy, uſed to taking Care of Horſes, for which he will give Ready MONEY.

Norfolk, March 9, 1774. (3) 40.

FOR CHARTER,

The Brig ASSISTANCE,

STEVEN FARISH,
COMMANDER,

Now lying at NORFOLK.

BURTHEN about 300 Hogſheads, or 7500 Buſhels ——For TERMS, apply to Mr. THOMAS SHORE, or the Subſcriber.

BOLLING STARK.
PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1775. (4) 36

RUN AWAY

FROM the Subſcriber, on Monday the twentieth of February laſt: ISAAC GILDING, an Engliſh ſervant Man, a Houſe carpenter by trade; he is a ſhort well made man, about five feet five, or ſix inches high, brown Hair, which he generally wears tyed, tho' ſhort. Had on when he went away, a new Bearſkin coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of worſted Shag breetches with mettal buttons. He was ſeen at Hampton on Saturday the twenty fifth of laſt month, with ſome Tools which he carried with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and conveys him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have a Reward of Three POUND paid by

JAMES SOUTHALL.
WILLIAMSBURG March 1ſt, 1775. (2) 39

BARTHOLOMEW LEPETIT, dancing Maſter, begs Leave to Addreſs himſelf to ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies, that may be willing to encourage him in that Branch of Education; by informing them, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Mr. NICHOLAS GAUTIERS in Church-Street, and intends (ſhould he meet with Encouragement ſufficient to enable him to reſide here) to continue Teaching every Saturday: Thoſe that are inclinable to commit any young Gentlemen or Ladies to his Care, may depend on having the ſtricteſt Attention paid in every Reſpect, for to Qualify them in that genteel Accompliſhment, and the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged: He propoſes alſo opening a School at Portſmouth, on Thurſday the 16th March, where he has a very convenient Room for that Purpoſe, at Mrs. BELL's.

Having taught the FRENCH for ſometime in this Country as well as in LONDON; where he ſtudied under an able French-Maſter, with ſome little Share of Applauſe, he doubts not but it will be ſufficient to recommend him to ſuch as would chuſe to learn that agreeable LANGUAGE; and at the ſame Time deſirous to be informed of its peculiar Niceties; whom he will take Pleaſure in waiting upon, either at Home or Abroad. — His Terms are; for DANCING, 20s. per Quarter; and two Dollars entrance. ——— For FRENCH, 30 s. per Quarter; and a Piſtole entrance. Attendance three Times a Week. Norfolk, March, 9, 1775. (2) 40

POETRY.

YE Sons of the Platter, give ear,
Venter habeat Aures, they ſay,
The praiſe of good eating to hear,
You'll never be out of the way,
But with knives ſharp as razors, and ſtomachs as keen,
Stand ready to cut thro' fat and thro' lean,
Thro' fat and thro' lean,
Stand ready to cut thro' fat and thro' lean.

The ſcience of eating is old,
Its antiquity no man can doubt:
Tho' Adam was ſqueamiſh we're told,
Eve ſoon found a dainty bit out.
Then with knives ſharp as razors, and ſtomachs as keen &c.

Thro' the world from the Weſt to the Eaſt,
Whether city or country, or court,
There's none, whether layman or prieſt,
But with pleaſure confeſſes the ſport:
When with knives ſharp as razors, and ſtomachs as keen &c.

At the ſound of the good College-bell,
On a gandy the Doctors deſcend,
With a Grace all in LATIN to tell
The founder to eating a Friend.
Then with knives ſharp as razors, &c.

At the Horn's moſt untuneable notes
the Judges repleniſh their maw,
And with napkins tuck'd up to their throats,
Shew good eating's according to Law,
Then with knives ſharp as razors, &c.

At the knock at the buttery hatch,
The roſy-gill'd Chaplain comes down;
And my Lord himſelf makes ſuch diſpatch,
That his gout at that ſound is quite flown.
Then with knives ſharp as razors, &c,

Neither horns, neither knockers, nor bells
Hath the plow-man to give him his cue:
His ſtomach his dinner-time tells,
And he whets his caſe-knife on his ſhoe.
Then with edge ſharp as razor, &c.

The Squire makes the chace all his care,
O'er hills and thro' vallies his courſe;
And after a whet of freſh Air,
He as hunngry returns, as his horſe;
Then with knife ſharp as razor, &c.

Here the Doctor, the Lawyer, Divine,
The Courtier, the Tradeſman, all meet;
Their care and their toil is to dine;
—'Tis all—to be able to eat;
Then with knives ſharp as razor, &c.

A Feaſt is an emblem of Life,
Where no ſooner we taſte, but we're gone;
Few can ſay, I have play'd a good knife,
Few or none, life's ſo ſhort, few or none.
Then with knives ſharp as razors, and ſtomachs as keen,
Our paſſage let's cut thro' fat and thro' lean;
Thro' fat and thro' lean,
Our paſſage let's cut thro' fat and thro' lean.

THE Subſcriber ſells by Wholeſale and Retail, all Sorts of DRUGS and MEDICINES at a low Advance; for READY MONEY.——He wants a Quantity of VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT well cured; for which he will give five Shillings current Money of VIRGINIA, per Pound.——He wants alſo a Quantity of BEES WAX, for which he will give eighteen Pence per Pound.

ALEX. GORDON.

NORFOLK, February 28, 1775. (3) 39.

SAMUEL BLEWES,

From BIRMINGHAM-

At his Shop, in Church-Street, NOKFOLK.

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Locks, Hinges, large Preſs Screws for Clothiers, &c. He has lately engaged able Tradeſmen from LONDON, whom he employs in finiſhing Cheaps and Tongues for Buckles, in the moſt elegant, faſhionable and compleat manner; in general he performs every thing belonging to the White-Smiths buſineſs. The PUBLIC may be aſſured that what the Subſcriber undertakes, he will be punctual in executing, and ſtudious to give Satisfaction; and they may depend on being reaſonably charged.

SAMUEL BLEWES.

NORFOLK March 8, 1775. 4 40

N. B. He makes Strong LOCKS for Priſons or Stores, that cannot be pick'd: from four Dollars, to five Pounds.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Ship CATHERINE, THOMAS PATTON Maſter, an Iriſh Servant man, named JOHN KENNEDY, about Twenty ſix years of Age, five feet 5 or 6 inches High, well Set, long Viſaged, ſtraight black Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, drab-coloured woolen Trowſers, a checked Shirt, and Dutch Cap. —— It is ſuppoſed he will attempt to paſs for a free Man, as he had a diſcharge from ſome Regiment in England, in which he pretends he formerly ſerved.

Whoever ſecures him ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above Reward, on applying to

NORTH & SANDYS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and Others are forbid Harbouring or carrying off ſaid Servant at their Peril.

NORFOLK, February 23, 1775.

On the 10th Day of April next, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, our Lots and Improvements thereon, lying on CRAWFORD Street, in the Town of PORTSMOUTH, in three following Parcels, and under theſe Circumſtances, viz.

A Street of thirty Feet wide is to run through them from North to South, parallel with Crawford Street, and 210 Feet or thereabouts to the Eaſtward thereof. —— The Southerly LOT to contain ſeventy three Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the Creek, that divides the Towns of Portſmouth and Goſport to the South, and the middle Diviſion to the North. —— The middle LOT to contain eighty Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the North and South Lots. —— The North LOT to contain ſeventy three Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the middle Diviſion and South Street. —— The PURCHASER of the middle LOT is to have the Privilege of bringing and heaving down any Ship at his Wharf; provided he covers no more of the other two than is neceſſary, and not more of the one than the other. —— The Advantages attending theſe Lotts in point of Situation, Water, and every Thing elſe that can recommend them are ſo well known, that any Thing further on this Head would be unneceſſary.

Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, until the 10th, of April 1776; upon giving Bond and Security to

ALEX. LOVE.
BENNET BROWN.
NIEL JAMIESON, & Co.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15, 1775. (6) 37

IF JOHN FOWLER, (Son of JOHN FOWLER late of Wapping Street LONDON, Sand-man) be alive, and ſee this Advertiſement, He is deſired furthwith to apply, or write to Capt. David Roſs, Commander of the Ship Betſey, now lying at Norfolk, who will thereupon inform him of matters greatly to his Advantage: Or if he will ſend a power of Attorney to Mr. Michael Henley of Wapping Merchant, conſtituting him Agent, or Truſtee to Act for him, till he can come to England himſelf, and who will ſecure his inheritance for him. —— Mr. Henley having been an intimate acquaintance of his late Father, will forward his Affairs.

Any Perſon who can give an account of ſaid John Fowler, ſo as he may be found, or wrote to; or if dead, will tranſmit an atteſted account of his death and burial, when, and where, properly certified. —— All Charges and Expences attending the ſame, beſides a handſome Reward will be paid by applying to Capt. Ross, or JOHN BROWN, & Co.

N. B. The above John Fowler went from England as a Servant, about ſix or ſeven years ago, to ſome part of North-America.

NORFOLK, February 23, 1775.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A Veſſel, that will carry about forty Thouſand of Lumber, to load here for Santa Croix, and two Veſſels of about two Thouſand, five Hundred Barrels each, to load Rice at Charles Town, South Carolina, for Cowes and a Market.

INGLIS & LONG.

Norfolk, February 1, 1775. (tf) 35

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of CHISHOLM and HOLSTEAD, by mutual Conſent of the Parties, will be diſſolved on the 10th Day of April next: All thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt them or the Subſcriber, are deſired to apply for Payment; and thoſe indebted, to pay off their ſeveral Balances immediately, or give Bond. —— It is expected that all Concerned, will duly regard this Notice; ſave themſelves Expences, and me the Trouble and Inconveniency of making perſonal Application. —This is the more neceſſary as I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, and am the only proper Perſon to ſettle the Buſineſs I have tranſacted.

LATIMER HOLSTEAD.

Norfolk, Feb. 28, 1775. (3) 39

ALL Perſons indebted to the ESTATE of Mr. ROBERT STEEL deceaſed, late of this Place, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe who have any Demands, are requeſted to bring them in properly proved, to DANIEL BARRAUD, Admin.

Norfolk, Feb. 28, 1775. (2) 39

FOR SALE.

The NANCY, GEORGE WISE Maſter, five years old, burthen about ſeven thouſand buſhels.——And for Charter, a new Brigantine about 10 or 11,000 buſhels burthen, for terms apply to

SAMUEL KERR & Co.

PORTSMOUTH 2d February, 1775.

TAKEN up on Thurſday the 16th inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being a ſervant; one who calls himſelf Henry George Talbot, he brought a dark Bay Mare about thirteen hands high, no brand perceivable, a half-wore Sadle with a hog ſkin ſeat; he has likewiſe with him a Silver Watch. Since committed to Jail I am informed he ſtole the Mare and Watch. The Owner may receive the Servant and hear of the above articles by applying to ANDREW FLEMING, or to

3 38 CHARLES RUDDER Senr.

RUNAWAY

FROM the Subſcriber, about the firſt Ultimo. WILLIAM NOONAN, a native of Ireland, five feet high, thick made, walks quick of a fair complexion, had a ſcar above one of his eyes, and the brogue much, in his dialect. Had on when he went away, a blue duffle coat; rides well. The Subſcriber will give Twenty Shillings for taking him up.

JOHN BAIRD.

APPOXATOX February 11, 1775. (3) 38.

DECEMBER 7th, 1774.

I delivered to DANIEL COTTERAL, Skipper of a ſmall Schooner; ſundry Goods for Mr. JOHN MILLS, viz. Three Hogsheads Rum, a Barrel Broun Sugar, one Tierce Spirits, two Kegs Barley, and a bundle of Cutlery: theſe ought to have been delivered at COLCHESTER. Alſo two hundred Buſhels Wheat, and one Tierce Spirits; for Mr. RICHARD GRAHAM at DUMFRIES.——After the ſaid Cotteral had taken on board the Goods above mentioned, he took in a Caſk of Sadlery, two baſkets Cheeſe, one Caſk Loaf Sugar, and ſome other Goods, from Mr. JAMES MILLS, at Urbanna; which were alſo to have been delivered to Mr. JOHN MILLS at Colcheſter; Mr. JOHN MILLS informed me by letter dated the 16th inſtant, that the ſaid Veſſel or Goods have not yet appeared there. I therefore apprehend that the ſaid Veſſel is carried off by one Iſaac Boſton, who was a Sailor belonging to ſaid Schooner: and went off while the Skipper COTTERAL was on ſhore.

Mr. JOHN MILLS deſires me to make this publication, and to offer a reward of Twenty POUNDS, for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid Veſſel and Cargoe; or Five POUNDS, for the Man who carried her off.——Boſton is about 43 years of age, full ſix feet high, wears a cut wig. His hair of a ſandy colour, he had a ſon in the Veſſel with him, about 15 or 16 years of age. He has two Brothers and a Siſter, living on Pocomoake river Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed he has gone that way: he reſided there lately. The Veſſel has been of late ſheathed and cieled, her quarter deck is covered over with old canvaſs; ſhe had no ſpring ſtay or ſhrouds, her frame is mulberry; the reward will be paid by applying either to Mr. JAMES MILLS at Urbanna, JOHN MILLS at Colcheſter; SAMUEL JONES at Cedar Point or JOHN CORRIE.

TAPPAHANNOCK 20th January, 1775.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A SHIP that will carry from 150 to 200 Thouſand of LUMBER to load here for JAMAICA, and from thence to proceed to the Bay of HONDURAS, to load LOGWOOD and MAHOGANY for LONDON, apply to

INGLIS & LONG.

Norfolk, March 1, 1775. (3) 39

FOR SALE about three Thouſand Buſhels of WHEAT; for Terms apply to

ALEX. LOVE.

Norfolk, March 1, 1775. (tf) 39

KEYSER'S celebrated PILLS.

FOR removing and eradicating the moſt confirmed Venereal Diſorders, are to be ſold at the Printing-Office. (Printed directions for uſing them, may be had gratis.)